The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

It is common to esteem most what is unknown.—Tacitus.

WHOLE NO. 1034. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 47.

MASS PRODUCTION MUST BE MET BY HIGHER PURCHASING POWER

Miami, Fla., Jan. 31.—"There is something fundamentally wrong when we are afflicted with periodical depressions," said William Green, president A. F. of L., in a radio address in this city.

"We have the power to produce as no other nation in the world, but hungry masses beg for the opportunity to buy and use the things that industry can produce," said Mr. Green.

"Is not that a false economic condition? It is indefensible. We are responsible for it, because we have followed a false principle.

"The solution of this problem is to balance production with consumption. The market is here and is never satisfied, continually crying for more. If the masses of the people have the power to buy, they can use and consume all the goods industry can produce.

"Labor insists that workers' wages be continuously built up to the point where an equilibrium is maintained between production and market requirements. Give labor the opportunity to buy and use, and we will have no unemployment problem in America.

"During the 10-year period between the close of the war and the present time the individual worker, through scientific application of economic and mechanical processes, increased his productive facilities more than 50 per cent. His wages—his purchasing power, his real wages—increased less than 10 per cent.

"How can you keep up an increase of 50 per cent in production facilities and maintain employment while at the same time your wages are only increased 10 per cent?

"Industrial management must understand that instead of issuing stock dividends, instead of giving bonuses of more than $1,000,000 a year to chief executives, that money should be distributed in real wages."

Business Plan Called "Verbal Fog"; Industrial Spokesmen Are Bankrupt

Washington, Jan. 31.—Proposals of American industrialists to end the business depression were ridiculed by Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic University in discussing the unemployed problem and the need for government to aid destitute when private resources fail.

The clergyman said remedies by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is "verbal fog."

"'Words, words, words'," said Dr. Ryan. "I defy anyone to extricate from Mr. Barnes' article (published in the Nation's Business) one definite, practical guidance. So far as finding the 'way out' is concerned, our industrial leadership seems to be bankrupt.

"A few months ago Mr. Gerard's 64 'rulers of the nation' were asked what they would do to end the depression. Only a few of them returned an answer; not one who did respond contributed a single concrete or useful suggestion. Indeed, most of the replies were trivial or pitiful—to the prize sample being, 'The remedy is more work and less talk.'

"When private resources are inadequate it is clearly the duty of public authorities to provide food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. In any given condition, therefore, the question of the State's obligation becomes the question whether the existing distress can be relieved through voluntary effort.

"Despite the complacent attitude of men in high places, it seems fairly well established that private charity will not bring adequate relief to all those who are in great need in many parts of the United States this winter. In particular, the deplorable condition of thousands of drought-stricken States seems to demand public, in addition to private, relief. The same is probably true of other thousands in our cities and towns.

"In this grave emergency, this disgraceful condition of dire want in the midst of plenty, the quality of mercy is not, or at least should not be, strained. It is infinitely better to sin on the side of abundant and even of wasteful relief than to permit men, women and children to starve in the interest of a shallow and doctrinaire theory about the impropriety of public relief."

"LEGISLATIVE REST" SUGGESTED BY LABOR

Miami, Fla., Jan. 31.—On the ground that an extra session of Congress should not be used by business men as an excuse to delay a revival of industry, the A. F. of L. Executive Council expressed the hope that an extra session will not be necessary.

President Green issued this statement by the council:

"The Executive Council has been advised by many representatives of industry with whom labor maintains contractural relations, by representatives of labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., by financiers and influential men whose judgment commands attention, that revival of industry, with the resultant development of opportunities for employment, would be greatly accelerated if the Congress of the United States would expedite the work of the present short session of Congress, pass the most needed urgent legislation promptly and expeditiously and that a special session of Congress could be avoided and rendered unnecessary.

"While the Executive Council is deeply interested by these expressions of judgment, we would not presume to express an opinion as to their soundness or correctness. Our immediate interest is in the unemployment situation. We wish to do everything that lies within our power to provide work for the unemployed. We want to take from labor and from industrial management any excuse for a delay in revival of industrial activity. Because the owners and managers of industry, and many public-spirited people, firmly believe that a legislative rest is essential to the development of industrial activity, and in the interest of millions of unemployed working people, the Executive Council expresses the hope that the necessity for holding a special session of Congress may be avoided."

HURLEY REVERSES DRAFT LAW STAND

Washington, Jan. 31.—Peace-time enactment of a universal draft law for war emergencies, advocated by the late James W. Good, when he was Secretary of War, has been reversed by Secretary of War Hurley.

The cabinet official did not indicate opposition to the principle of war-time conscription, but he said such legislation now might face changing conditions.

"It would be harmful and disturbing to have to repeal such legislation and enact a different law containing the essential provisions," he said.

FAVOR IMMIGRATION CURB

Washington, Jan. 31.—Immigration restriction for two years is favored by the House Committee on Immigration.

Immigration from all countries not otherwise provided for would be limited to 10 per cent of their present quotas; Western Hemisphere immigration would be limited to 10 per cent of the number who entered last year; limit immigration from the Philippine Islands to 500; leave the Hawaiian situation as it is and permit entrance of 300 technicians annually when it is shown, after a hearing by the Secretary of Labor, that such technicians can not be secured in this country.

NATION IS MENACED BY CORPORATE POWER

Washington, Jan. 31.—"The Federal government is the only method by which centralization of power in the hands of a few men can be controlled," declared Senator Capper in a radio address.

"Such centralization threatens our general welfare," said the Kansas lawmaker. "Our national thought today is grappling with the problem presented by half a dozen gigantic industries. The rapid growth of these industries, following the war, has been accompanied by combinations, consolidations and centralization of control that threaten the public interest."

Senator Capper mentioned banking, electric power, radio, steel, chain stores and chain farming. "Liberty means more than political liberty," he said. "It means economic liberty."

"This country faces three problems. It cannot go on without a job, the business man without a business and the farmer without an income."

Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 31.—Big business in control of a few men is destined for greater power in the next two decades, according to Prof. Max Radin of the University of California. He says this group will increase its power in law and government. He expressed the hope, however, that these business men will be actuated by "the highest ideals." If not, the country will suffer, he said.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH URGED BY GOVERNOR

Salem, Ore., Jan. 31.—"Without free speech there can be no progress, no advancement by state or nation," said Governor Meier in his inaugural address. "Every citizen, be his station high or humble, has the right to give his reasons for the course he pursues. Suppression of this right constitutes a double wrong—it denies the right of one to speak and the right to hear."

"The law is presumed to protect free speech, even to voicing wrong ideas. Therefore, the right is left to the to his opinion. It is better a thousand times that the right of free speech be abused than it be denied; for the abuse dies in a day, but the denial of free speech strikes at the very foundation of our system of government."

The governor favored the Federal Child-Labor amendment, and called for an old-age pension. "The poor house should be abolished," he said.

WAGE CUTS OPPOSED BY MINERS' CHIEF

New York, Jan. 31.—"Wage reductions and price cuts are a backward step," said John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers, in an address at a meeting of coal owners.

"The whole strategy of future competition," said Lewis, "is unionist, pointing to increased demand for gas and oil fuels, "must be on the basis of maintaining living standards for employes and profitable operation for coal companies.

"Those who for temporary gain take the illusory short cut of pursuing the time-proven failure of reducing wages and sales prices downward must not be allowed to gain headway by such plans."

EDGERTON IS JEERED; EVADES CHURCH MEN

Washington, Jan. 31.—John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, was laughed off the platform when he addressed a conference in this city on "Permanent Preventives of Unemployment." Edgerton's subject was opposition to public unemployment insurance.

The conference, sponsored by social agencies of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, made no attempt to conceal their merriment when Edgerton called on business men to "retire to their closet every morning, kneel with the Bible in one hand and the constitution in the other hand and then bravely face the future."

The mill owner recited the usual anti-union speech on "individualism"—for the workers. The address was the comedy of the conference. When he concluded a score of men arose on their feet to challenge this reflection on their intelligence.

But like the small boy who stirred up a hornet's nest and then fled from the wrath to come, the mill owner rushed from the platform and the conference.

Edgerton was later ridiculed by Rev. Harry F. Ward, representing the Protestant churches, Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Catholic, and Rabbi Edward L. Israel.

DANVILLE MILL HEAD TO CONTINUE STRIKE

Danville, Va., Jan. 31.—We will continue the strike until the Textile Workers' Union is smashed and we are permitted to dictate labor policies.

This summarizes the report of H. R. Fitzgerald, president Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, at the annual meeting of stockholders.

The mill executive is grieved at support given strikers by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

The stockholders unanimously indorsed Fitzgerald's position, although the financial report showed a net loss of $665,432.69 during 1930. This was ascribed to a heavy mark-down of goods in addition to charging off $300,000 for depreciation. The ill will that has been engendered and the cost of maintaining hundreds of soldiers, police and private detectives are not included. Fitzgerald made no mention of the workers' repeated offers to mediate or arbitrate the strike, or the snub handed Governor Pollard when he made the same suggestion.

Fitzgerald told the stockholders that "labor organizers with a full corps of agitators and professional propagandists came to this community to force themselves upon us and obtain control of the labor policies of our company at any cost."

DUAL UNIONISM FAILS

Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 31.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labor is crumbling. Its final report is a frank nationalism and against all relations with workers in other sections of this continent.

The dualists launched their movement in the spring of 1927, as the result of "red" agitation. They concluded, at their last convention, to abandon the industrial field, and will enter politics.

The recognized Canadian movement is the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, composed of units of the A. F. of L. This Congress watches legislation for Canadian workers.

POWER GROUP ASSAILED

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—The power interests are attempting to establish their rulership by government by law, said Gifford Pinchot when sworn in as governor of this state for the second time in eight years.

"Here in Pennsylvania," he said, "is a carefully planned, elaborately financed and powerfully directed attack upon the rule of the people."

RESERVES FOR UNEMPLOYED FUND FAVORED BY STATE IDLE PARLEY

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Statisticians and economists told Governor Roosevelt's conference of representatives of seven industrial states that employment insurance would lessen the severity of depressions and hasten recoveries. The experts agreed that the cost of such insurance should be borne jointly by employers and workers without governmental assistance, except for the cost of administration.

During one of the sessions it was brought out that in 1930 a five-billion-dollar bill fell $9,600,000,000, or a little more than 20 per cent.

The financial aspects of employment insurance was made by Professor Leiserson of Antioch College, who is a member of the Ohio State Unemployment Commission.

"The risk of unemployment and the consequent loss of wages must be considered," he said. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that public utilities must make provision for replacement of worn out machinery. Is there any reason why the same theory should not apply to worn out or idle labor?

"If the present depression stockholders have been receiving dividends out of money which had been earned before the depression set in. Why should not the same provision be made for labor?

"There is no reason why the public should support industrial workers in times of unemployment. This should mostly be a subsidizing industries. And I regard it as the most pernicious of all doles, the dole handed out to industry in this way."

AUTOCRACY IN DANVILLE

The president of the Danville textile mills reports that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by the strike.

Stockholders indorsed his position that "agitators" will not be permitted "to wrest control of the management's labor policy."

This is another way of saying that autocratic control over workers' lives will not be surrendered.

Financial losses are ignored in this struggle by autocracy. They will recoup deficits if they can smash the union.

The Textile strikers have pleaded that the dispute be arbitrated, but the management replies: "You will return to work on our terms." This is approved by stockholders.

Evictions, hungry babes and the ravages of disease because of undernourishment mean nothing to the mill president and his stockholders, who are supported by every interest that would peonize labor while mouthing phrases of "individualism."

Cruelty and pleas are unavailing. Power is the one thing autocracy respects.

Financial aid to Danville must continue. Workers and sympathizers should develop a public opinion by acquainting the country with a brutality that shames the regime of czarists.

Billions of New Values In 2 Years While Wage Remained Stationary

Washington, Jan. 31.—During 1928-1929 the nation's manufactured products increased more than six billion and a half dollars, while wages remained practically stationary with less workers, said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, in an address to the conference on unemployment and preventives, held in this city and sponsored by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen.

Mr. Frey's figures, taken from government reports, are a challenge to persons who wonder why we have depressions and business cycles.

"The total value of products in 1923 was $60,526,515,115, while the wage total was $11,007,851,450," said Mr. Frey.

"In 1929 the value of products was $69,417,515,929, and wages totaled $11,421,631,054."

The trade unionist showed that the worker is constantly receiving less and less of his share of the manufactured product. In 1849 the worker received in wages 23.3 per cent of the value of the finished product, and 51 per cent of the value added to the raw material through his labor. In 1929 the wage earner received 16.5 per cent of the value of the finished product and but 36.2 per cent of the value added by labor.

"As the principal market for our manufactured products is the home market," continued Mr. Frey, "it is not difficult to understand why this enormous increase in the value of products, as compared with the increase in total wages paid, resulted in a collapse of the consumer's market, which, more than any other factor, and all of the other factors combined, is responsible for our present industrial and commercial stagnation."

"The statistics relative to value of production and total wages paid, with their staggering implications, make it evident that one main cause for the existing national depression has been the failure of those directing industry to fully comprehend and understand certain simple economic facts. Industry can no more produce without a market than it can check money out of the bank without first having made sufficient deposits.

"Unless the real wage is increased in proportion to industry's capacity to produce, there can be no permanent prevention of unemployment. In disregard of this fact the A. F. of L. to adopt the ...ge philosophy which it announced ... 1925. It is not merely a question of what labor may be entitled to. It is largely a question of the volume of wages which must be paid if the manufacturing and commerce desires to strangle itself, for dividends and interest will not continue to be paid unless the real wage is materially increased."

NATION CAN'T DODGE UNEMPLOYMENT FACT

New York, Jan. 31.—"This nation is faced with two stern facts—our present unemployed and the need for a solution of unemployment," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in an address at McMillan Academic Theatre, Columbia University grounds.

"The government seems to have failed to comprehend the seriousness of the situation," said Mr. Green.

"But even in this hour of deepest distress labor is thinking of the future. Wage earners refuse to accept these cyclical periods of unemployment as inevitable. It is a matter of common knowledge that all the goods that industry can produce will be bought and used if the people's purchasing power is developed to the point where it will correspond with production.

"Herman Dietrich, distinguished minister of finance of Germany, recently said: 'Economic systems of other days have decayed and disappeared when they became unable to solve their own problems.' The burden of unemployment is so staggering that theories must be put aside and progress found for the task of meeting the problem. When millions stand on the brink of despair, positive action is worth everything and beautiful theories nothing.'

"The thought expressed by Dr. Dietrich," continued Mr. Green, "can well be considered in relation to our own nation-wide unemployment problem. If our present form of civilization and our present system of government is unable to master and control the forces which make for recurrent periods of widespread unemployment, what will become of our existing social, political and industrial order?"

UNIONS TO CONFER

Miami, Fla., Jan. 31.—The A. F. of L. Executive Council voted to call a meeting of interested unions next month in Washington. The line of jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who are considering A. F. of L. affiliation, and other affiliates are street car men, switchmen and electrical workers.

COAL POLICE FORCE DOOMED BY PINCHOT

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Governor Pinchot ordered that every commission of coal and iron policeman now in force or hereafter issued shall be terminated June 30 next.

He will recommend in his first message to the legislature that a force selected by commissioners of the state and paid at company expense shall be substituted for the coal and iron police. Railroad police are not affected.

The order ends labor's long fight against this feudal army that has been used by coal and iron barons to break strikes.

28 NEW YORK CITIES ARE SERIOUSLY HIT

New York, Jan. 31.—Unemployment conditions are serious in 28 cities in this state, according to a report by Governor Roosevelt's Commission on Unemployment Problems.

In 12 cities conditions are "moderately serious," and "slight" in 19 cities.

Funds are not "seriously lacking," it is stated, "but public relief is usually inadequate to the needs of the recipients." There are numerous instances of concealed suffering.

The commission says the situation "may for a time become more acute," but will be considered in relation to our own nation-wide unemployment problem. If our present form of civilization and our present system of government is unable to master and control the forces which make for recurrent periods of widespread unemployment, what will become of our existing social, political and industrial order?"

INFANCY WELFARE OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 31.—The infancy-maternity bill, passed by the Senate, was declared unnecessary and an invasion of local autonomy in health administration by witnesses before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

The bill provides that the government shall duplicate amounts set aside by the States for infancy-maternity care.

Miss Charlotte Rowe, representing the Women Patriots of Massachusetts, declared the bill was "an invasion, an affront, to the spirit of the people."

Efforts are being made in the House to link this bill with a rural health proposal. Friends of infancy-maternity charge trickery.

NON-UNION HOTELS

Miami, Fla., Jan. 31.—National committees of the two major political parties will be advised that Cleveland hotels are serving on union restaurant employes, according to a statement by President Green. Organized labor in this city has been active in political parties to ignore the request of Cleveland business men that they hold their national conventions in that city next year.

OLD-TIME UNIONIST DIES

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Michael J. Grogan, prominent business man, died in this city. He was 78 years old. He was an old-time member of organized labor and in 1881 was one of a group of trade unionists who organized the present Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

NATION'S IDLE ARMY GROWS; GREEN'S ESTIMATE 5,700,000; FARMS-OFFICES NOT LISTED

Washington, Jan. 31.—"Unemployment has increased since December and 5,700,000 wage earners were out of work the first part of January," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

This is a preliminary estimate and compares with 5,500,000 unemployed in December. Farm labor and office workers are not included. The figures, he said, pointed to a decline of part-time employment and an increase in idleness.

"The increased number of 'out of works is partly explained by the fact that many firms, who were keeping their forces part time, laid men off altogether. A number of unions report this fact, especially in the garment, textile and other manufacturing industries. In building, many wage earners who had temporary or part time work in December had no work the first part of January.

"In the country at large there was less part time employment and more were entirely without work. In December 20 per cent of the union membership were entirely without work; in the first half of January, 18 per cent.

"This decrease in part time work and increase of unemployment sounds a warning to the American business world. Thousands of firms have been keeping their men at work, at least part time if they could not give full employment. This has been one of the most important measures in meeting the national unemployment emergency.

"Now is no time to abandon this barrier against depression forces. Already there are 2,300,000 more out of work than there was at this time last year. Every employer who keeps his men at work, at least part time if he cannot give full employment, is doing a national service by helping to pull the country out of depression. Every layoff helps to drag business backward.

"Our figures show that the increase in unemployment from December to January this year was larger than usual. In November and December the number laid off was larger than usual.

"Widespread relief has undoubtedly prevented the situation from becoming far more serious, but relief cannot possibly meet the need. There is much illness, eviction from homes, undernourishment and near starvation which never comes to public notice. This crisis calls on every citizen to do his part for the unemployed."

HIGH CAPITALIZATION IS REDUCING PROFITS

New York, Jan. 31.—Frenzied financiering in prosperous times is exacting its toll in these days of depression.

There are innumerable instances where so-called "hard-headed business men" gave no thought to the future. They expanded their plants and erected a top-heavy capitalization by issuing stock dividends to shareholders.

The extra plant capacity, now idle, is an overhead charge, while increased capitalization makes it impossible to report interest earnings.

When these business men plead for wage reductions, and prove by their records that they have a deficit, they fail to explain the cause.

WAGNER RELIEF BILL APPROVED BY SENATE

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Senate passed the Wagner bill that is designed to reduce unemployment by timing construction of public works in advance of depressions and by programs in prosperity and curtailing them during depressions.

The measure was passed by the last Senate, but was rejected by the House. Friends of the new bill are hopeful of success in the House because of amendments favored by the Administration.

"The bill accomplished a complete change of attitude on the part of the government in respect to the construction of public works," said Senator Wagner, author of the bill. "In the past it has been our custom to enlarge public construction programs during prosperity. We shall now learn to do the reverse and thereby contribute to the maintenance of stable purchasing power.

"This legislation is a fundamental necessity of government and may well serve as a model for the creation of planning commissions by States and municipalities."

RADIO TRUST LOSES IN BIG PATENT SUIT

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 31.—Federal District Judge Edwin S. Thomas ruled that the Radio Corporation of America must prove that its patent agreements with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and with the General Electric Company do not violate anti-trust laws before it can enforce these patents against alleged infringers.

Judge Thomas upheld the defendant's claim "that plaintiffs have no standing in a court of equity because they are parties to an agreement to form an unlawful combination in restraint of trade."

The radio trust opposed this charge that it did not come into court with clean hands, and asked Judge Thomas to strike this paragraph from the answer. The court refused and the question of the legality of the radio trust's patent pool will be decided after a court trial.

The decision is of far-reaching importance to independent radio manufacturers who are forced by the radio trust to pay tribute to this illegal combination.

KANSAS WILL STUDY CORPORATION FARMS

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 31.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution which directs the State Attorney General to study corporation farms with the objective of having the charters of these organizations forfeited.

The resolution states that "corporations engaged in the business of farming are not encouraging agriculture in Kansas but, on the contrary, tend to the destruction of the family farm unit."

FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 31.—Old-age pensions was favored by Governor Hunt in his message to the State legislature. Other recommendations include compensation for occupational diseases and strict application of the quota basis to Mexican immigration.

CRISP SAYS HOUSE IS RUBBER STAMP

Washington, Jan. 31.—The national House of Representatives presents a sorry figure, declared Congressman Crisp, in a radio address. He said the House is "a rubber stamp," dominated and gagged by three men—the triumvirate—the Speaker, the majority leader and the chairman of the rules committee. This is an old situation for privilege, asserted Mr. Crisp.

Operation of the gag rule was shown in the passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

"The triumvirate permitted the House to vote on blocs on only seven of the 1,253 amendments adopted by the Senate," said Mr. Crisp. "The bill contained 434 pages, of which only four pages were read to the House on the amendment. Of the 727 paragraphs, only six were read and considered.

"Of the 435 members of the House only 15—the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, who originally prepared the bill—could authorize the offering of a single amendment to the bill when it was being considered in the House. Not a single Democrat member was permitted to offer an amendment.

"Under the House rule any bill in which the people are vitally interested can be smothered in committee. This is frequently done by the House membership, by the same means, can be prevented from going on record as to how they stand on the measure."

Mr. Crisp cited Muscle Shoals and other important issues that are held in committees by the three House rulers. The Georgia Congressman said he will urge revision of the rules in the next Congress, that the House may be democratized and majority control established.

FARM DROUGHT AREA BRINGS SICK MENACE

Washington, Jan. 31.—Federal and State medical authorities told the Senate Agricultural Committee that typhoid fever and other ills menace the drought-stricken areas of this country. The committee favored a $3,000,000 appropriation to be expended by the United States Public Health Service in co-operation with State health officials, in supplying medical attention to persons in these areas.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, testified in favor of the relief bill.

Dr. A. T. McCormick and Dr. C. W. Garrison, health officers of Kentucky and Arkansas, declared that undernourishment of children, as a result of the drought, is paving the way for an epidemic of preventable diseases.

FARM RELIEF LOANS WILL AVERAGE $200

Washington, Jan. 31.—The $45,000,000 appropriated by Congress for loans to farmers will average $200 each, if past experience may be taken as a basis for the estimate, according to G. L. Hoffman of the Department of Agriculture.

The loans are intended to permit farmers to buy fertilizer and food for their stock.

The Senate appropriated $15,000,000 to loan farmers to buy food for their families, but this was defeated by the House. The Senate then voted $25,000,000 for farmers and city workers. This bill is being discussed in the House.

MORE U. S. FACTORIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Washington, Jan. 31.—American manufacturers invested at the end of 1929 in foreign branch plants a total of $1,535,000,000, according to figures furnished the Senate by the Department of Commerce.

This movement of American capital has been "greatly accelerated" the past year, said Secretary of Commerce Lamont.

These branch plants reach markets that were formerly supplied by American-made commodities.

CARPENTERS GAIN

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A five-day week agreement has been signed by the Carpenters' District Council and the Builders' Association. The former represents 27,000 workers.